

THE ST. JOSEPH OBSERVER

FRANK FREYTAG
EDITOR AND PUBLISHERBOARD OF TRADE BUILDING
TELEPHONE, MAIN 345
Business or EditorialTERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
For Year \$1.00
Advertising Rates on ApplicationAddress All Correspondence to
THE OBSERVER, ST. JOSEPH, MO.Published at the Post Office in St. Joseph,
Missouri, as Second Class Mail MatterTHE GERMAN NOTE
CONCILIATORY

Of course there is disappointment in many cases and in others resentment expressed over the text of the latest German note. To the Juggles who demands war for what there is in it, for them it is a document which suits their purpose and desire to those who are for peace, it is fraught with the fact that it affords encouragement, and this is brought out prominently that the German government is sincerely desirous of preventing its submarine warfare in such a way as will afford the maximum of immunity to American ships and American passengers traversing the so-called "war zone" on the high seas.

The fact is patent that Germany is not yet ready to abandon the use of the submarine as a weapon with which England shall be deprived of or prevented from securing victory. They realize that the submarine has proven to be the one effective naval German weapon in a stuporous conflict that has descended into war but mostly between armed forces, but between neutrals people in relation to the fallen nation industrial and economic resources as well as military strength just as England is unable but may be patient enough to wait some time before the German population through neutral ports, assistance will continue to us and neutrals warning the British government against encroaching on neutral rights and the perils of the war to the neutrals governments to provide sufficient deterrent influence before American states, it is possible that American passenger ships engaged in legitimate trade will be interdicted with full protection of American coast guard ships by commanding German authorities since we are not in a position to do so. And if necessary their hostile passengers steamer may fly between the United States and Europe. As a condition to secure safety and the fulfillment of the promise Germany expects the United States to see to it that these ships do not carry contraband marks, and to announce their arrival a reasonable time in advance.

And while it is thus willing to recognize our essential rights and afford workable accommodations to our need, the necessities of war are not prepared to recognize the technical trials of American passengers to travel on belligerent ships, laden with contraband, and by their presence afford inviolability to such ships. This is the real point of the difference between the two governments, and while it involves important principle it is more than that of mere fact.

The German failure to discuss the reasonable demand for indemnity for the American lives that went down with the Lusitania is not necessarily to be considered as ominous. The absolute intransigence of the subject may be taken as indicating a wish to have this point for first discussion and settlement after differences as to justly have been adjusted.

Though the situation remains grave it is not menacing, and there is no good reason to anticipate other than a peaceful termination. Both groups of belligerents, owing as they claim, and with some show of reason to radically changed conditions, have undertaken to rewrite international law to meet those new conditions while the war is in progress. While America suffers at the hands of both, and stands penitently for the strict letter of the law, it is reasonably certain that future world codes will be revised as to meet the necessities introduced by the submarine as well as by the possibilities of long distance blockade. It is the task of the United States, meanwhile, to safeguard its own essential rights and interests at this revolutionary stage in the history of sea warfare, while at the same time striving by all possible honorable means to avoid falling itself a victim to the most hideous pestilence that has ever devastated the earth.

REPUBLICANS HAVE NO MATERIAL

Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader of the house, is not at all pleased with his position now that another national election is drawing up apace. The reason that he is not pleased is that he has nothing

of value to offer the patriotic under him in the way of campaign material—in other words, he has no issues for the g. o. p. with which to come before the people.

And this comes from the fact that the line of legislation that it will be inevitable to follow in such that it would be dangerous to attack it too fiercely. It will be rural credits, the pushing of the government work in Alaska, and things of that sort. The fiscal question was settled in the last congress in bank legislation that receives the commendation of all the people. There will be no chance to bring up the tariff. The only line of attack left is on extravagant appropriations, and Mr. Mann's followers are as greedy for appropriations as the worst of the Democrats.

So far the Republicans have not been able to launch a real candidate for the presidency. Not one of the party is making a campaign for the honor; several have been named, but they all fight shy. The Republicans accept as a fact that Wilson will be renominated by the Democrats, and the policy of the president has so commanded him to the people that some Republicans have said a campaign against him would be a repetition of the greater cause.

It is figured that if the war continued into 1916, the attempt to make a campaign on purely domestic issues would be a complete failure. The war and diplomacy will continue to attract all attention. Party policies are always worked out in the session of congress preceding a presidential campaign, and Mr. Mann will have a very serious time in proposing anything that will meet with public approval that is not contained in the Democratic policies. No wonder that Mr. Mann has no idea for his job of financially attacking the administration. When he has no policies to substitute for those which he attacks to be in opposition, his chances are even advantages, but under present conditions it seems a hopeless task.

THE FRIGHTFUL MONEY COPY OF WAR

Everywhere the actual cost of the Great War is felt and suffering and pain for consequences of the Great war.

If the war ends, war into pecuniary trial, it is estimated that the British national debt will be increased to the sum of dollars, with annual interest charges of \$1,000,000.

That can be apprehended that is different for the human mind to comprehend. When the expenses for war purposes of other nations are added, the imagination cannot conceive what the burden upon mankind will be or how it will ever be lifted.

There is one thing in regard to Great Britain however, that should be taken into consideration and that is that the enormous British debt will not all have to be paid by the subjects of that nation. Scotland is financing the war for all of the allies except France. She has made advances to Serbia, her own empire in India and in Italy, all of which will be paid back to her if these war debts are ever paid. There is a growing belief in the English financial circles that her debts will be paid largely in depreciated money.

Some writers point out that this debt will rest wholly upon the western hemisphere, while the countries of the western hemisphere will be free from the awful burden. They say that the result will be that the western hemisphere will grow forward and become the controlling part of the world while the nations of Europe will gradually decay, just as some of the great nations of antiquity decayed under the burdens of conquest and war. These writers, however, fail to take into consideration the tremendous advancement of the industrial arts and the recuperative power that lies in them, which has been made during the last hundred years. If there were no steam or electricity, no water power and the people of the different nations were in the same condition that they were at the end of the Roman empire, then there might be an other eight hundred years of "dark ages" before renaissance would appear. The punishment of mankind for war will be terrible, but is hardly likely to be so severe as some now predict.

AS TO PERSONAL LIBERTY

In T. F. Mackay is rector of All Saints church, located at Twenty-sixth and Dewey avenue, Omaha, one of the principal Episcopal churches of that city. He is rated as one of the great churchmen of the country and is noted as a leader in church work in the United States. He is also editor of the Church and Home, the church publication of that denomination. In the last issue of his paper appears an article, "Personal Liberty, the Mischief Aspect of Social Reform," from the pen of Louis Hämmerling, which follows a footnote as follows:

(This article is worthy of careful reading. It should be read several times to obtain the full force of the argument.—T. F. M.)

In the midst of a fight, it may be

useful to stop and survey, or try to analyze, not only the aims and methods, but also the personality of one's opponent, as it often affords a clue to each other and methods. We may thus profitably examine the nature of those who are conducting the present movement or leading the tendency for the curtailment of personal liberty, which is one of the characteristic features of the time of emotional instability through which we are at present passing.

The people who propose all manner of restraints on personal liberty do so under the pretense, generally believed to be honest enough by themselves, of promoting the moral and physical welfare of the people at large, which they represent as being endangered by certain conditions, practices, or habits and customs.

Is there, as a general rule, genuine

reason for the belief in such danger or is such belief rather the result of a warped vision emanating from an abnormal personality?

In an article on "Psychopathic Rulers" in the North American Review, some time ago, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, well-known psychiatrist of New York, gave a striking description of a certain type of man whom there is always a greater or smaller number present in a community. Theoretically," he quotes Dr. Duran as saying, "he strives for the good of the universe, practically for the satisfaction of his own egotistic tendencies."

"His ideals may be high enough," says Dr. Hamilton, "and he may strive

to cultivate a personal altruistic life,

yet his studied desire to help and reform others often ends in mischievous disregard of those who do not develop or protect or correct."

This kind of altruism is in some ways quite as offensive and dangerous as actual self-interest or immorality, and is as detrimental in some instances to the welfare of the community as actual wrongdoing.

When their psychosis has developed sufficiently, it may be ex-

pressed by expansion and false and exaggerated ideas of personal power by vanity, love of display and per-

sonal decoration, and a Furthermore, to succeed the abuse supposed to exist by the person of disease insti-

tes, who is always prone to mag-

nify trivial things or magnify com-

mon faults with his myriad eyes. These traits are familiar with such subjects as there is a well-known disorder called paranoid schizophrenia, which is expressed in erratic alternation of social reticence where some are needed and in disorders—efforts and usually full for shift of action.

And all of these subjects are more or less constitutionally infirm and like certain high-grade alcoholics, they are prone to commit many follies in some degree.

These are caused by the causes both physical and mental.

Exponents of the writings of the ex-

ponent Nazis are not only refined

and exacting persons and hard

thinkers, but in energetic move-

ments as well.

This description clearly fits out of

the leaders of those so-called reform

movements, which are at the root

of personal liberty. In no instance is the fit so close as in the case

of the prohibition. It has been said

that the most remarkable thing about

alcohol is the way it influences those

who do not use it. Those who rant

about the evils of the use of alcoholic

drink, community speak like people in a chronic state of intoxication, which

goes not out from alcohol, for there

are many other intoxicants. Factual

error is one of the most powerful

if not the most powerful.

If one will follow the sensational

writings of would-be reformers in

other lands, one will find a similar

state of mind. Thus a few so-called

reformist writers.

Volumes have been written to show how the breakdown

of the average child is caused

by the use of beer, wine and

other intoxicants.

It is the same unwarmed generalization from limited facts and the same

improper association by dragging in

misleading comparisons which have no

bearing on the case beyond creating a

feeling of disgust which psychologically, but not logically, will extend

to the subject in hand and create

prejudice. It is the same morbid pas-

sion for justifying oneself and one's

actions, regardless of the truth.

Those who attack business simply

because it is big, pursue similar tar-

get as those who attack alcohol.

We observe in all these instances

the workings of a morbid condition of

mind. It is everywhere the irresistible

impulse to enforce the use of the

reformer, to compel others to live

according to his commonly authori-

tized standard. That is the real driv-

ing power of his efforts. Whether

he happens to select pure food, his

business or alcoholic drink for the

exercise of his activities, is largely

a matter of accident. The particular

item he selects to follow in most

cases merely the vehicle for carrying

his morbid passion of self-assertion

and expansive egotism.

The article above reproduced with

its endorsement by one of the emi-

nent divines of the country, is re-

spectfully commended to the attention

of those in St. Joseph who do not be-

lieve that any person except them

themselves should exist unless they believe

as they do.

UNCLE SAM IS NOT BROKE

The anguish which the partisan Re-publican newspapers are showing over the so-called deficit in the national treasury is truly distressing. This partisan press professes its sense of outrage because the Democratic ad-ministration at Washington has not ga-garated the people for enough money to enable it to pay expenses actually forgetting that the good people whose government it is still have stored away in their pockets or their banks or their stockings the funds which would otherwise have sufficed to prevent a deficit.

But just as we begin to get frightened

at the outcry of such parties orators along comes a statement from Uncle Sam to the reassuring effect that, although he did not touch the people for as much money as he had to pay out in the processes of government, he is not by any means broke. He is not scraping the bottom of his treasury, in sweat and travail, as these calamity howlers suggest, for ready money to meet his bills.

The people who propose all manner of restraints on personal liberty do so under the pretense, generally believed to be honest enough by themselves, of promoting the moral and physical welfare of the people at large, which they represent as being endangered by certain conditions, practices, or habits and customs.

At the outset of such parties orators along comes a statement from Uncle Sam to the reassuring effect that, although he did not touch the people for as much money as he had to pay out in the processes of government, he is not by any means broke. He is not scraping the bottom of his treasury, in sweat and travail, as these calamity howlers suggest, for ready money to meet his bills.

On the contrary, notwithstanding the deficit "on the year's business," he has a comfortable net treasury balance on hand in cash of more than \$20,000,000. The "deficit" that is held up as a bugaboo by Republican papers, possibly ignorantly and possibly through sinister design, is the amount which the government did not take from the people when it had the power to take it from them, simply in order to provide that its receipts from them would equal its expenses.

How many citizens are going to get furiously indignant because the government did not make them give up more money? Don't speak at once.

How many citizens are going to get furiously indignant because the government did not make them give up more money? Don't speak at once.

How many citizens are going to get furiously indignant because the government did not make them give up more money? Don't speak at once.

How many citizens are going to get furiously indignant because the government did not make them give up more money? Don't speak at once.

How many citizens are going to get furiously indignant because the government did not make them give up more money? Don't speak at once.

How many citizens are going to get furiously indignant because the government did not make them give up more money? Don't speak at once.

How many citizens are going to get furiously indignant because the government did not make them give up more money? Don't speak at once.

How many citizens are going to get furiously indignant because the government did not make them give up more money? Don't speak at once.

How many citizens are going to get furiously indignant because the government did not make them give up more money? Don't speak at once.